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The Washington Bee

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JUNE 2, 1881.

It has the largest
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The Bee
—IS A—
Great Advertising Medium
TRY IT!
Do you want reliable news?
Do you want a fearless race advocate?
Do you want colored talent?
Read and advertise in THE BEE!

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1893. No. 7

Lots in the District \$75. 00
EAST DEAEWOOD D. C.
Until July 1st '93 I will sell lots in East Deaeewood D. C., at the very low price of

\$75 Each,

on terms of \$10 down and \$5 per month and in the event of the death of the purchaser before a full price is paid, I will accept the payments so made as full payment of the price and will make a like conveyance of the lot to the purchaser's heirs or assigns.

C, D, E & F

Sts. N. E., Extend
It will run directly through East Deaeewood, which is in the District; this subdivision is only about 3 1/2 miles from the Capitol Building, and is on the Southern Maryland Railroad. When this road is in operation these lots will sell for many times the present price. The streets will be 90 feet in width and all lots run back to an alley from 12 to 20 feet wide. If you want to secure one or two lots at the present low price lose no time but call or address at once.

E. M. Pine,
1320 F St. N. W.

D. FREEMAN'S Studio,

1159 17th St., N. W., Cor. 17th & M
FINE PORTRAITS in Crayon, Oil and Water, enlarged to any size from Card and Photo. True Likeness Guaranteed. Monthly and Weekly Payments Taken. GREAT REDUCTION FOR CASH.

Learned given: Flower, Landscape Painting etc. Children's class every Saturday, from 10 to 5 o'clock. 25 cents per lesson.

A. O. Hutterly,
(Oppo. new cit. postoffice.)
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler. Manufacturer of Society Badges, Medals and Jewels of Gold and Silver.
Watches, Clocks and Jewels.

Fine and Complicated Watch and Music Box Repairing a Specialty.

All Work Warranted.

No. 632 G St., D. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
With Wm. F. LUTZ.

Pension

The Disability Bill is a Law
OLDIERS DISABLED SINCE THE WAR
ARE ENTITLED

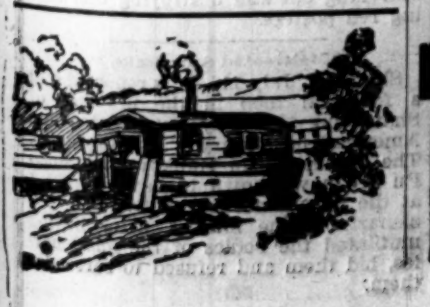
Dependent widows and parents now depend on the Government for support. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted, address

JAMES T. HALL,
State Commissioner of Pensions,
Washington, D. C.

J. H. Dabney

UNDERTAKER & CABINET MAKER.

Office 441 L Street N. W.
CARRIAGES FOR HIRE.
Telephone 845



RATES TO CHICAGO
VIA B. & O. R. R.

World's Fair excursion ticket are now on sale for all B. and O. trains at the rate of \$26.00 for the round-trip from Washington to Chicago. Through sleeping Coos on all trains.

NEW ROUTE TO BOSTON.

Commencing on Sunday, June 25th, a daily sleeping car service will be established from Washington to Boston via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Philadelphia, thence over the Reading Railroad system via Poughkeepsie Bridge to Hopewell Junction, thence via Hartford to Boston over the New York and New England Railroad. Train will leave B. and O. station at Washington 2:40 p. m. and will arrive at New York and New England Depot Boston, the next morning at 7:45 a. m. Pullman sleeping car will continue to run via the B. and O. R. R. as heretofore between Washington and Boston over the Poughkeepsie Bridge Route via Simsbury, Northampton and the Boston and Maine R. R., leaving Washington at 2:40 p. m.

FASHION NOTES.

A new gradine for trimming purposes has made its appearance. b Skirts made of black crepon, to be worn with silk blouses, are charming. The most recently imported silks have raised designs in chrysanthemum, lilacs, butterflies, etc. Among the fashionable garnitures this season may be found fringes.

The "Dahomean" galoon is also a very fashionable garniture.

Lace still retains its position and is very much used for trimming the delicate muslins now in favor.

Many dresses are now arranged with a special cape, thus forming a street costume in combination with a house gown.

Pink and black are likely to be one of the favorable mixtures.

White is more universally worn each year.

Corduroy crepe is a material that looks well in pink, blue and mauve.

Waistcoats of brocade and satin are worn with tailor made gowns.

For boating, dresses, duck, a new kind of canvas, holland and linen, is fashionable.

Sunshades are generally 21 1/2 inches deep.

The bonnets are smaller than ever.

Small hats are mostly preferred to those with broad brims.

Variegated straws trimmed with ribbon are much worn.

Elegant undershirts are made of machine plaited cream-colored crepon.

The Empire dress, now discarded by their mamma's, is still worn by little girls.

The reticule bag is now considered indispensable with all toilets.

PROF. HALL'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH
A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Prof. Hall's Remedy for Catarrh. The remedy is so simple and so effective that it is worth many times its cost. Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
E. T. HALL, JR., WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERSONAL.

Mr. James A. Ross, who was to have left for the Southwest last week, was called to Philadelphia, Pa., on business.

Mr. H. C. Smith will be in the city on the 27th.

Hon. B. K. Bruce, his wife and son, Roscoe, are at Silcott Springs, Va.

Prof. J. T. Layton, and his bride, after a pleasant trip north, returned to the city last Sunday afternoon.

Mr. W. A. Outlaw is in the city. He will probably go into business.

Miss Jeannette E. Anderson contemplates a trip to the Blue Ridge Mountains very shortly.

The exhibition by the Lafoliers Company last Monday evening at the Mt. Zion church was a success.

Miss Nanie Lee won a number of friends during her first year of teaching in North Carolina.

Mrs. Sadie R. Key, of 211 Third street west, and Mrs. Helen Wilson, of Richmond, Va., left Monday morning, July 17th, for New York to spend a few days, and from there to Newport, R. I., for a week or ten days.

Manager Cooper, of the Colored American, has moved his family to this city.

Editor John Mitchell, Jr., of the Richmond Planet, has issued a call for the Afro-American Press Association to convene in Chicago September 5, 6 and 7.

Hon. C. H. J. Taylor will arrive in the city next week.

Hon. H. C. C. Astwood was here last week.

Mr. Caloway has retired from the Colored American. It is understood that Editor Thornton will also retire.

THEY SAY.

There is war in the camp.

Callaway has retired from the American.

There may be a Thorn—ton in the way.

Some Police Court laws should be abolished.

The BEE will do just what it claims.

No stump speeches nor glittering generalities in ours.

Don't be alarmed when you hear a gun go off.

All guns are not necessarily dangerous.

Small guns are more dangerous than large ones.

There is a great deal of virtue in small things.

Great men often do small things.

Some people know it all.

That is, they claim to know it. Be kind to those who defend you.

Prof. Layton and his bride have returned.

They had a good time of it.

They have returned to receive the congratulations of their friends.

Some people will not be satisfied with anything.

The colored democrats have got on war paint.

Perhaps Editor Thornton will sell out the American before he will be able to purchase the BEE.

Talk is cheap and gas is sold by the wholesale.

"John Brown" is the latest production by Edward W. Williams, the black poet.

It is a gem worthy of consideration.

He is a brilliant young man and literary genius.

Some people don't know a good thing when they get it.

Be true to your friends.

Never give up an old friend for a new one.

Don't fail to get a copy of Williams' meditation.

There is no artificial gas in the BEE office.

The natural stuff is plentiful.

Natural gas can be found in Ohio, Chicago and elsewhere.

Artificial gas does a great deal of harm.

Read the BEE and watch the man who shows his teeth.

The Alexandria (Va.) Leader has resumed publication, after a brief consolidation with the Clipper. Editor Robinson is one of the fixtures of the old town.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE

In another column of this paper will be seen a letter from Hon. H. C. C. Astwood, that appeared in the Evening News, in reply to the charge of Mr. McGee.

From the tone of Mr. McGee's attacks on the colored Democratic League and certain colored Democrats it would seem that he was not a Democrat himself.

There seems to be a great deal of hypocrisy in Mr. McGee's attack, and a careful reading between the lines would lead one to conclude that the colored Democratic League was right. Mr. McGee would make a better Republican than he would a Democrat.

SILVERITES MAKE APPEAL

They Issue An Address to the People of the United States.

Denver, July 18.—The silver convention here has adopted a long address to the people of the United States. It declares that the friends of the gold standard prior to the call for the extra session of Congress "inaugurated a panic," the evident purpose of which was to create a prejudice against the Silver Purchasing act, but says the success of the scheme was only partial, as, despite "regal Presidential patronage, supplementing false and incendiary utterances by the gold press," and assaults on the law by Eastern money brokers, which had possibly won over a majority of the House, there was a staunch majority in the Senate.

The address reports that the repeal of the Sherman law will paralyze all industry in the silver States and devastate the country as by a cyclone.

In One Mammoth Grave.

Lancaster, Pa., July 18.—The most sensational funeral ever held in this country, if not in the State, was that yesterday of Daniel S. Kreider, wife and four children, who were murdered at Canado, N. Dak., by Albert Bomberger. The bodies were laid side by side in Risser's Menonite meeting-house, in Mount Joy township, and a steady stream of people poured into the building to get a look at them. At the hour of service it is estimated there were 15,000 persons present. The bodies were laid side by side in one grave fourteen feet long and seven and a half feet wide.

The President Keeps Quiet.

Buzzard's Bay, July 18.—The peculiar retirement being observed by the President at his cottage at Gray Gables is attracting general comment. He comes down to the post-office here occasionally, but seems pre-occupied and evidently tries to avoid notice. He has had very few callers, and has been aboard of his fishing boat but twice since he arrived here. Gossip is to the effect that solicitude for Mrs. Cleveland is the cause of his striking so closely to the house. It is probable that he is also preparing his message for the meeting of Congress. His health is good.

The public debt decreased \$1,216, 238.58 during June.

Secretary Carlisle started for Chicago on Tuesday of this week.

Mr. Tillman, the new Register of the Treasury, is a Farmers' Alliance Democrat.

THIS WEEK'S NEWS.

A Summary of Current Events—The World's Doings for the Past Six Days Gathered and Condensed for Our Readers.

General.
Secretary Herbert has accepted the new cruiser Detroit.

The broken Chemical Bank, at Chicago, has resumed business.

Thus far 2,560 pensioners have been suspended under the recent ruling of Secretary Hoke Smith.

According to Forrester Dunn, of New York, the present week will be one of the hottest of the summer.

The Nicaragua Canal Company proposes to issue \$85,000,000 in bonds to carry on the work of construction.

It is denied that President Cleveland is increasing in flesh, and he is fully recovered from his rheumatic attack.

The first section of the German army bill was passed in the Reichstag by a vote of 138 to 137, a Government majority of 11.

The temporary injunction against the State saloons in South Carolina, granted by Judge Hudson, was vacated by Judge Geary.

The United States Treasury has gained \$6,000,000 in gold in the last ten days, and the \$100,000,000 gold reserve is again intact.

More gold is coming from England, as \$75,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England on Saturday for shipment to this country.

A tramp in jail at Fitchburg, Mass., under a \$5 fine, has inherited \$50,000 by the death of his father at Blackstone, Mass. His name is Daily.

At Niagara Falls, the son of John W. Porter, of New York city, aged four and one-half years, fell down the elevator shaft, a distance of 210 feet, and was crushed to death.

The Peary expedition steamer Falcon arrived at St. John's, N. B., on Friday last, and after taking aboard 150 tons of coal, set sail for the Arctic sea. Lieut. Peary and party were well.

Corbett, the pugilist, has signed to fight Mitchell with the Conny Island Club, and Mitchell has signed to fight Corbett with the Chicago Club. It looks as if the match would fall through.

The tramp steamer Red Sea brought 794 Russian emigrants to New York, and Emigration Commissioner Senner has adjudged 427 of them to be paupers. The officers of the steamship were obliged to give bonds.

Interviews with New York business men in various lines indicate an increase of business and a return of confidence. Most Eastern cities make a similar report, but large failures continue to be reported from the West.

Patrick J. Gallagher, the Homestead poisoner, whose evidence convicted Master Workman Hugh P. Dempsey as the instigator of the poisoning plot, has confessed that he had lied and that Dempsey is innocent, says a dispatch from Pittsburgh.

Frank C. Ives, the American billiard champion, and John Roberts, Jr., the English champion, have signed articles for another billiard match. They will play in Chicago next September. They will play the English game, with corner and jammed ball plays barred.

The latest Samoan advices show that active hostilities have broken out between the natives who support King Malletua and the adherents of Chief Matatua. The opposite factions have each formed a camp about two miles from Apia, the capital, and skirmishes occasionally occur.

The Mississippi River Commission has recommended to the Secretary of War that no more money be expended in the improvement of the harbor of Vicksburg. This is in consequence of the fact that nearly two-thirds of the excavations have been filled up again by the action of the current.

The Commissioners of the World's Fair at Chicago decided on Saturday last to close the Fair on the Sabbath after July 16. They set forth their reasons in an address stating that Sunday opening had not proved remunerative and that the people did not manifest a desire to see the Fair Sunday.

A great sensation was caused in literary, social and other circles in Paris by the exposure of a gang of blackmailers, who for a long time bled M. Charles Buloz, editor of the Revue Des De Mondes, of an immense sum of money, said by some persons to amount to the enormous sum of 16,250,000 francs.

According to a St. Petersburg dispatch the Grand Duke Michael, uncle of the Czar, has persuaded the Czar to postpone indefinitely the expulsion of the Hebrews from the Caucasus. The Grand Duke is understood to be strongly opposed to the whole anti-Semitic policy of the Russian Government.

The Morocco Manufacturers' National Association, representing in its body over \$50,000,000, held its annual meeting at Atlantic City, N. J. A resolution was passed favoring the presentation of a petition to Congress, asking that body to take such action as will cause the immediate suspension of the further purchase and coinage of silver.

George S. Grandin, who says he represents Le Journal Paris, left New York on the 14th inst. to walk to the World's Fair. He expects to make fifty miles a day. He goes through Poughkeepsie, Albany, Buffalo and Toledo. He carries no money, relying entirely upon good-fellowship. He is a man of short stature, great muscular development and very nervous temperament.

Dr. Henry Meyer and wife, arrested in New York as professional poisoners, are wanted in Chicago. Meyer graduated from the Chicago Homeopathic College in 1881, and it is claimed he has been guilty of a murder a year since then. He is charged with five murders in Chicago. He was examining physician for several life insurance companies, and aided young wives to get rid of old husbands.

The Borden sisters, at Fall River, Mass., have transferred to Mrs. George Whitehead, sister of the late Mrs. Borden, some \$4,000 worth of property which belonged to Mrs. Borden. The property might have been retained by the Borden sisters, as the trial proved that Mrs. Borden was murdered first, and thus lost her dower interest, but the transfer was made voluntarily.

The famous Drury Lane Theatre, in London, is to be demolished after an existence of 200 years.

The American yacht Navohoe has arrived in England, after a successful voyage across the Atlantic.

Frightful reports come from Mecca of the ravages of cholera. The roads are strewn with corpses, and it is impossible to bury the dead.

Rev. Father Adams, formerly rector of St. Paul's Church, Buffalo, in an open letter, announces he has joined the Roman Catholic Church.

Secretary Morton has forbidden the purchase of seeds for the Agricultural Department this year except under a guarantee that they will germinate and be found true to name.

The Erie Railroad has begun to sell half-rate excursion tickets to Chicago. Japan and Corea are again at odds, owing to a Korean prohibition of trade in rice and other cereals with Japan.

The German Army bill was passed by the Reichstag on Saturday last by a majority of 16. The vote was 201 in favor, 135 against. It is probable the Emperor, who is intensely delighted, will make Count Caprivi a Prince.

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The aggregate receipts of the New York Post-Office for the past fiscal year were \$7,389,950.52, and the total expenditures \$5,028,312.08, giving a net profit of \$2,361,638.44, an increase of nearly \$500,000 over last year. Nearly a billion and a half pieces of mail were handled.

Mrs. Mackay, wife of the California millionaire, gave a party in London Saturday night to the Duke of Edinburgh and the Ambassadors of the United States, Italy and Spain, at which the house was kept cool by means of enormous blocks of ice, over which currents of air were driven by concealed mechanism.

Governor Flower has received an application for the pardon of George Frank, alias "Frenchy," convicted of killing Carrie Brown, alias "Old Shakespear," in 1891. "Frenchy" was sentenced to life imprisonment, but a few months ago was adjudged a lunatic and transferred to the State Asylum for Insane Criminals at Matteawan. At one time "Frenchy" was supposed to be "Jack the Ripper," and it is a little peculiar that there have been no authentic "Jack" outrages since his conviction and sentence.

TORIES DISGRUNTLED.

They Leave the House of Commons in a Body

London, July 15.—The past week was a sensational one in Parliament. The Tories have evinced great bitterness against the Liberal Government, and Mr. Gladstone has been subjected to bitter attacks. The Liberal and Irish members have stood solidly together in support of Mr. Gladstone. Clashes 19 to 27 of the Home Rule bill were rushed through by majorities varying from 28 to 30. During the billings on the first of the financial clauses the Tories left the House in a body. They subsequently returned. The thirteen working days remaining before the final vote on the bill will be busy ones. The most troublesome provisions of the bill remain yet to be discussed, and its final success depends upon united action among the Irish Nationalists. The Tories are compact and determined, and will resort to every obstacle possible. It is probable the most exciting scenes ever witnessed in a modern parliament will be enacted during the coming two weeks.

Bermuda Wants Reciprocity.

New York, July 17.—Thomas J. Wadson and T. A. Masters, representing the House of Assembly of the Island of Bermuda, have arrived in this city and are stopping at the Hotel Imperial. Within a few days Messrs. Wadson and Masters will go to Washington and consult with Secretary Graham in reference to arranging a reciprocity treaty with Bermuda. When Congress convenes they intend to appear before the Committee on Ways and Means and submit their case.

Gold From England.

Southampton, July 13.—The North German Lloyd steamer Tave, from Bremen, which sailed hence this afternoon for New York, has on board gold to the amount of \$355,000. It is reported that other and larger shipments will follow.

THE BEE

Published every Saturday at 1109 1 Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Entered at the Post Office at Washington as second class mail matter.

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

BAD FAITH.

If any man is fool enough to believe that politicians enter political fights for love, the **BEE** takes occasion to state that politicians and those who are not politicians, want offices as well as money. It is ridiculous for one to assert that he is a Democrat or a Republican from principle. Some people are Democrats because it is to their interest to be so. Others are Republicans because it is convenient when Republicans are in power. The Democrats who are in will after declare that they are Republicans, and so it is with Republicans under a Democratic administration. People serve parties for what they can get out of them. Men want offices as well as influence and when you hear a man charge another with being a Democrat or a Republican for office, you can always put it down that there is something behind him that prohibits him from applying for an office.

VAGS.

Judge Miller in the Police Court a few days ago gave certain officers to understand that they could not arrest every person whom they happen to see on the street, as vags. This is a new dodge that certain officers have in order to make cases, as well as making a record to enable them to get a promotion. Judge Miller seems to understand, and gave them a good lecture in no uncertain language.

DON'T FOOL THE PEOPLE.

There seems to be some trouble in the American office. Editor Thornton who predicted the death of the **BEE** some time ago is about to retire. The type and the thousands (?) of dollars that have been spent in the purchase of material has turned out that the managers of the American rented the job and newspaper type that is owned by the Sunday Herald. There is no use of misrepresenting things to the people Washington has been seized by just such enterprises, and when a legitimate institution is started the people entertain the opinion that all are just alike.

THE BABY ACT.

Mr. T. Thomas Fortune has declined to serve as chairman of the executive committee of the Afro-American Press Association and has tendered his resignation as a member of the association. The act talk the editor of the **BEE** had with Mr. Fortune he decided to serve and we both discussed the nature of the programme that should be presented at the next meeting of the Association. This is the best evidence in the world that Mr. Fortune lacks stability and shows his anger over his last defeat.

CAN THIS BE TRUE?

EDITOR OF THE **BEE**—Will you permit me space in your paper for the purpose of asking a question? Who is this man McGee? Is he the same man who remarked to me that there were no decent lady school teachers in Kansas City? Respectfully,

L. M. WILLIAMS.

As Mr. McGee is in the city he can better answer these questions. [Ed.]



ASTWOOD'S POSITION

He Makes a Strong and Clear Statement in Reply to McGee.

HIS DEFENSE OF THE PRESIDENT

Negro Democrats, He Says, Have No Cause to Fear Unjust Treatment.

EDITOR EVENING NEWS: Being in New York the latter part of last week, my attention was not called to Mr. McGee's letter in your issue of Saturday, "Scoring the League," in answer to my vindication of the Administration against his abusive attacks.

I unhesitatingly say again that Mr. McGee's letter of Saturday is more unreasonable and unnecessarily insolent to the Administration than his former attack. There is no cause for, nor is there any well founded dissatisfaction among negro Democrats, saving those who are said to be the secret employees of astute Republican politicians to affect the coming elections in Virginia, Ohio and Massachusetts, where there is a large negro vote. But I hope, and feel assured, that the colored leaders in these states will not be influenced by such reckless agitators.

Let us investigate impartially what the Administration has done to merit these attacks. It must be admitted that the negro vote has been blindly duped to oppose the Democratic party ever since reconstruction, and not until the general election of 1892 did any reasonable number of these voters break away from Republican rule. Let us contrast the action of the Harrison Administration with that of the present Cleveland Administration.

The Presidential appointments made by President Harrison were as follows: Lynch, Fourth Auditor, May, 1889; Townsend, Recorder of the Land Office, in June, 1889; Douglass, Minister to Hayti, July, 1889; Bruce, Recorder of Deeds, February, 1890; Durham, consul at San Domingo, where even a vacancy existed, April, 1890. This was the record of a racial Republican Administration toward its loyal colored voters who had blindly followed that party for a quarter of a century.

Mr. Cleveland, it is true, has made as yet but one colored appointment, Mr. H. C. Smith, of Alabama, appointed in June to Tamatave, Madagascar, recently changed to the more desirable place of Santos, Brazil, a place not heretofore held by a colored Republican. We find, therefore, that a Republican administration, with which the negro as a whole had been affiliated ever since reconstruction, did not make greater haste in recognizing the claims of negro Republicans than has been charged against President Cleveland by Mr. McGee.

I ask the question and leave the answer to a just and reasonable public. Are we, as negro Democrats, entitled to the same ratio of representation at the hands of the Democratic party as negro Republicans are entitled to at the hands of the Republican party? Ingalls has answered the question.

DEMOCRATS FOR REVENUE ONLY.

I plead guilty to the charge under this head that my affiliation with the Democratic party dates no further back than the spring of 1862, when I published in the month of April over my signature in the New York Age the statement that if Mr. Harrison defeated Mr. Blaine, Judge Gresham and other possibilities, naming Sherman and Lincoln, by machine politics in the Minneapolis convention, I would burn my bridges behind me and support Mr. Cleveland, who I felt assured would be nominated by the Democratic convention to meet at Chicago before the state of New York was reached in the roll call of States.

This result was brought about and true to my public declaration I offered my services to the Democratic National committee by letter from San Domingo, in August last, came on in September, entered the canvass under the management of General A. B. Upshaw, representing the bureau of colored speakers under the National committee, who recommended me to the State committee of New York, managed by Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan. I stumped in the city and State of New York and in the State of New Jersey, where my speeches were commented upon by the press as among the best delivered. Congressmen English, at Newark, pronounced that speech as one of the best he had listened to during the canvass. Both General Upshaw and the State committee will say that my services were highly appreciated and in such demand during the latter part of the campaign that I could not fill all of the calls that were being made for L. C. Moore, of Mississippi, and myself. Several had to be filled by my friend Hon. J. Ross Stewart. I did receive at the hands of the National and State committees my weekly expense during the canvass, if this can be called Democracy for revenue only.

It can be proved, however, that aside from the sacrifices I made in coming here to enter the canvass, that on my arrival in New York a prominent Republican, interested in San Domingo enterprises, offered me \$1,500 if I would return by the same steamer to attend to some business there and not take the stump against Harrison. I told him I could not do it; that I was bound to make the canvass for Mr. Cleveland. If it suited his convenience I would go after the election for half the money. It did suit his convenience, and I went down in January and settled his affairs to his entire satisfaction. Under the

circumstances, I deem it but just to myself to make this personal explanation to show that I am not a Democrat for revenue only.

The Democratic party until 1892 was with but few exceptions the white man's party. The great landslide from the ranks of the Republican party in favor of Mr. Cleveland and tariff reform which swept over into the ranks of the Democratic party thousands of white and colored Republicans whose services were just as potent and acceptable then as Mr. McGee's and his associates, ought not now to be traduced by the so-called old-line colored Democrats, whose voices were not then heard in the land, for our loyalty and support of the administration brought into existence in part by our support, although we came over as late as 1892, and some of us to stay.

NEGRO DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE.

The league is not necessarily an office seeking organization, but is made up of loyal Democrats from all over the country, intended to encourage negro Democracy to stand by the party of reform and to withstand the mischievous attacks of intriguing Republican politicians through the agencies they are using to disrupt, if possible, the negro vote in the coming elections.

I do not dissimulate the fact that the League is in favor of its able and popular president, the Hon. C. J. H. Taylor, of Kansas, for Recorder of Deeds, and such well known colored Democrats as J. E. Mothers, of Albany, for Fourth Auditor; the Hon. T. McCant Stewart, of New York, Peter H. Clark, J. M. Turner, and others, for such places as the President may deem it to give them, and I personally am in favor of myself, on my record and the recommendations of business Democrats in the State Department, for Minister to Hayti or Consul General to San Domingo, at the election of the President and Department of State. There is no hypocrisy in this.

I am chairman of the Executive Committee of the League; my advice to negro Democrats is to beware of schemers pretending to be Democrats in one breath and abusing the Administration with the other. The Republican leaders are said to have their agents here to seduce the very elect if possible. Here are negro Democrats, poor John's vote, who profess not to be office seekers, but posing as leaders of the anti-Administration stripe, without being able to show what they have done to entitle them to such self-constituted leadership, authorizing them to hurl their attacks against the Administration, to disorganize our ranks and to cause a revolt among our voters in the coming fall campaign.

Let colored Democrats be watchful. We have no cause to be dissatisfied with the President or his Cabinet officers. If we do our duty as Democrats in the coming election and not follow the kickers and grumblers we will be properly treated, not only by the National Administration, but by the States where our efforts will help to lead the party to success.

Abuse, coercion and insolence cannot win in politics, nor in any other walk of life. I do not think that the administration at this early stage of its existence can afford to place a premium upon kicking and disorganization. Let us give the President a fair show before beginning to complain and condemn the Democratic party, and be sure that our cause is real and not imaginary before we begin to kick.

The league is an administration organization, guarding the interest of colored Democracy, and will stand by the President and his policy through thick and thin, regardless of criticism and opposition, until it has just cause to do otherwise.

VOICE OF WARNING.

I would call the attention of negro Democrats throughout the country to the fact that they have not been any more ignored than white Democrats. The principal offices in the principal States have not yet been filled. Not a single appointment in the District has yet been made. The Recorder of Deeds, colored, is holding over in common with the Marshal and the Commissioners, white. The Fourth Auditor, colored, is holding over in common with the Public Printer and Superintendent of the Census and other prominent white Republicans. You can clearly see, therefore, that Mr. McGee's tirade against the Administration is premature and uncalled for. I predict that before the end of the year, or even another month, that Mr. Cleveland will give to his colored friends equal representation in proportion to our numbers in the party, and even greater than any Republican President has done since reconstruction. I hope, however, that he will place no premium upon kicking or disorganization.

The league stands ready with its best men throughout the country to assist these principles upon the stump and through the public journals in the States of Virginia, Ohio and Massachusetts during the coming fall contests. I hope that negro Democracy will not be circumscribed. The party has a splendid opportunity now to reach out for and encourage the accession to our ranks bold and fearless leaders of the race, who have thus far been ignored by the Republican party, such as the Hon. John M. Langston, of Virginia; ex-Governor Pinchback, of Louisiana; and others who have not been continuous pensioners under the Republican regime, to swell the ranks of negro Democracy and make our forces potent for good results to the race and the party and not limit our influence by personal jealousies and narrow-mindedness.

It cannot be denied that no Administration has ever been confronted by the grave public questions which met Mr. Cleveland upon the threshold of his assuming the reins of Government.

The large surplus, made possible by the sound financial and economical policy of his past Administration, was not only absorbed by the reckless and ruinous policy of the Harrison administration and Republican Billion dollar Congress, but the financial ruin of the Treasury, the invasion of the \$100,000,000 reserve fund and the destruction of the business concerns of the country were made imminent.

The great financial ability of Secretary Carlisle and of the entire Administration has ever been taxed to the utmost to keep intact the nation's credit and to obviate the issue of Government bonds foreshadowed by ex-Secretary Foster, of the Harrison Administration, placing the Government at the mercy of speculators. The effect of the Sherman silver law upon the finances of the country has absorbed the attention of Mr. Cleveland's admin-

tration, making it imperative for him to call an extra session of Congress, when his attention might have been given to other public measures.

If in these extremities we, as negro Democrats, have been seemingly ignored as friends of the administration, I am sure it is entitled to our sympathies and support instead of our abuse and the ungenerous onslaught of Mr. McGee, especially at this particular time.

H. C. ASTWOOD,
Chairman Executive Committee,
Negro National Democratic League.

\$3.50 TO LURAY CAVERNS AND RETURN.

Special train will leave B. & O. station, Washington, at 8:30 a. m., Thursday, July 27, arriving at Luray at 1:30 p. m. Four hours at the Caverns. Round trip fare, including reserved seat on train and admission to the caves, \$3.50.

CLARA TO LOUISE.

MY DEAR LOUISE: The household received your letter with great pleasure and at present it is the topic of discussion.

I have been informed that Mrs. J. W. Mason-Layton and the professor intend to give the full details to the public concerning their marriage, which has created a great talk. However, I am relieved of a reason for thinking they were in fault by being informed that the trustees of the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church granted them the privilege of the church before their invitations were issued, but it was revoked afterwards by the deacons. The question is now, what is the canon law of the church? The public is anxiously waiting for the answer on the other side, after which I shall give my views on the whole.

Referring to divorces and marriages men and women are often tempted to marry for money, property, education, beauty, etc., when the chief object of a happy marriage life is ignored. They should seek one's disposition and find out his or her moral habits. I am not a believer in the old maxim, "It takes a life-time to find one out," but I do believe it will take equally as long if you don't find out in the right way. We should study human nature a little more. For an instance a gentleman will not insist on giving a lady a pleasant time on the first meeting. A lady will not accept such hospitalities. All such has a tendency to make an unhappy marriage life and is sure to bring about a divorce suit.

FASHION.

Midsummer is upon us and all our thoughts turn lightly to the cool and airy muslins, the gossamer-like grenadines and dainty calicoes. None but the cooling airs of mountain and seashore seem endurable, and even then the heat pursues us. To the most unobtrusive eye it must be evident that the present season has introduced many new styles.

Shirts and jackets, ruffles and lapels, sleeves and collars, have all undergone a change, until to-day the styles of last year seem almost antiquated. There is so much diversity in the style of the fashions of the present day that it is quite a difficult matter to know what to wear. The whole of our costume must be out quite a different style to that of a few months ago.

In colors heliotrope has held its own, and is by no means a shade of the past; pale tones of green for evening wear have the greatest success.

Yours truly, CLARA.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO LURAY CAVERNS.

Thursday, July 27, a special train will leave B. & O. station at 8:30 a. m., giving excursionists four hours at the caves. Round trip fare, including reserved seat on train and admission to the Caverns \$3.50.

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TO THE COLORED PRESS.

Office the Historian of the Colored Press Association of the United States.—1109 1st. n. w., Washington, D. C., May 8, '98

By virtue of a resolution accompanied with the report of the last historian, of the colored Press Association, Mr. T. Thomas Fortune, adopted at a meeting of the last press convention held in Philadelphia, Pa., in September, 1892 to the effect, that each colored editor or publisher of a newspaper shall mail to the historian of said association a copy of his paper, so that a correct record may be kept and to enable the historian to make a concise report to the association of all papers published in the United States by negroes. It is also hoped that, each publisher whose name does not appear in his paper will furnish the historian with his correct editorial staff.

Fraternalty yours,
W. Calvin Chase,
Historian of the Colored Press Association of the United States.

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A MODERN BORGIA.

THE STARTLING CRIMES OF DR. MEYER AND HIS WIFE.

A Professional Poisoner, who Lived by Killing Victims Whose Lives he Had Insured—He Murders Wife, Child, Servants and Friends to Satisfy His Greed.

New York, July 18.—The arrival here from Detroit of Detective Geitchman and Trainer with Dr. Henry C. F. Meyer, who, with his wife, is charged with poisoning Ludwig Brandt, opens up a chapter in modern crime that rivals the Middle Ages doings of prince Borgia of Venice.

The exposure of the crimes of Meyer and his wife was due to the attempt to collect from the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of this city, a \$3,500 life insurance policy on one Gustav Heinrich Maria Joseph Baum, who died in this city in April, 1892. Baum, whose real name was Ludwig Brandt, took out his policy in Chicago. Evidence goes to show that he had entered into a conspiracy with Dr. and Mrs. Meyer to defraud insurance companies. He travelled from place to place, taking out life policies in different names. In April, 1892, Meyer and Baum came to New York, and here the latter was taken sick at a hotel and subsequently died. It will be shown that Meyer poisoned Baum by the administration of antimony, being assisted in the work by a Swede named Wimmers. Meyer and his wife subsequently called at the office of the Mutual Life Insurance Company in New York, the latter claiming to be the wife of Baum, and claimed the payment of the policy. The suspicions of the officers of the company had been excited by an inquiry into Baum's record, and they therefore questioned his pretended wife sharply. She broke down and Meyer endeavored to straighten her out, but only caused deeper suspicion. The result was an inquiry that led to the disinterment of Baum's remains, and an autopsy by Prof. Doremus revealed the fact that he had died of poison. Further inquiry into the career of Meyer and his wife revealed sufficient evidence to show that they were professional poisoners who for a series of years had been working frauds on life insurance companies.

Meyer is charged with at least five murders in the course of his career. The indications are that he poisoned his first wife, his own child, Henry Gilderman, of Chicago; Ludwig Brandt, in New York, an alleged wife in Toledo, and that he tried to poison various other persons.

Dr. Henry C. F. Meyer is a native of Minden, Prussia. His age is about 35 years. He came to this country as a physician in Chicago in 1878. He married, and soon afterwards his first wife died under circumstances which look suspicious enough in the light of subsequent events, but which attracted no unfavorable comment at the time. An insurance on her life was promptly paid.

Among the young doctor's patients was a well-to-do grocer, Henry Gilderman, who had a store in North Sedgwick street. Gilderman died suddenly in 1888, leaving some property, an insurance policy and a small family. By marrying the widow shortly afterwards the doctor acquired both the property and the insurance money. Not long after the marriage his first wife's son was found dead in the bathtub. As he had been in excellent health up to his sudden death, the matter created much talk. The police now deemed it time to interfere. Dr. Meyer was arrested, but as no tangible evidence could be found against him he was discharged. The insurance money was paid over, and the nine days' wonder became a very tame thing in a fortnight.

Then the wife found herself suffering from a slow complaint which threatened her life. Believing that she was being poisoned she left her home and her husband and procured a divorce. She is still alive, but her constant fear of poisoning has made her life a hell. She believes that her life was attempted.

About the year 1888 he met his present wife in Chicago. Her maiden name was Gresson. She was the daughter of a thrifty, elderly German of the north side, who had accumulated considerable property. He was soon discovered that the old gentleman's name had been forged to a heavy life insurance in the Germania Life Insurance Company. He was slowly dying, but when removed from Meyer's charge recovered his health. A widow was issued against Dr. Meyer. He fled the city, but was arrested in Denver, where he went under the name of Dennis Oswald; was taken back to Chicago, tried and acquitted.

Then followed the poisoning of Brandt in this city, for which crime Meyer is likely to be brought to judgment. Meyer curried up later at Toledo, where he induced his servant girl, Mary Neiss, to impersonate his wife in taking out a life insurance policy. She became very sick, and, suspecting Meyer wished to poison her, fled from his clutches. He was arrested another servant, whom he injured, and who died soon afterwards. On his attempt to collect the insurance an investigation was made and he fled from Toledo.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company was pursuing its investigation, however, when a warrant issued by Coroner Schutte, of this city. It is believed that his trial will result in other startling revelations.

Paris Not in Merry Mood.

Paris, July 15.—The anniversary of the fall of the Bastille is usually celebrated with much rejoicing, but yesterday the fete in Paris were tame and the customary demonstrations were conspicuously absent. This is due to the recent riots. The Municipal Council, upon which heretofore much of the expense of the celebration has fallen, took no part in the observance of the anniversary this year. Anarchists took advantage of the day to post incendiary placards, keeping the police busy searching out and destroying the flaming red posters.

Middle-aged Americans.

Shanghai, July 11.—It is reported that a fanatical mob in the province of Szech-tung severely maltreated an American missionary a few days ago. The Mandarins in Hankow and Suifu are now known to have conspired at the recent murders of Swedish missionaries. The mob after having conspired the murder of the missionaries, and then proceeded to murder

ONCE UPON A TIME.

Oh, yes, he's a decent young fellow; I've nothing against him, my dear; and it's likely he thinks he's courting. And it's a wholesome, a bit of a fear. But when I think back to my childhood, and your grandfather, he was the boy! If these days were those days, my darling, by this I'd be wishing you joy.

He courted at fair and at fairs; He teased me more than he ought. And I don't like to think, to this day, dear, how he looked the day after he fought. 'Twas all a misty day to my mind; The other boy wasn't to blame; 'Twas only a fancy of Talbot's. That Mike laughed in speaking my name.

And the ways Talbot asked me to have him! He'd even pass me the tea. But he'd look in my eyes and then whisper "If I was that tall, my dear, I'd give him my hand just in friendship. If I gave him my boots or as deep, And say in his beautiful accents, "Ah, when can I have it to keep?"

It seemed that I couldn't well help it; I just plucked him out of his life. Though still to myself I kept saying, "That I should have been his wife. And then came the day of the faint, dear; 'Twas to an old ruin we went; And he wandered off to his home, like, And I, for the once, was content."

I fancied a little blue flower That grew in the crack of the wall. And he climbed like a goat till he'd pick it. And some way he managed to get it. I don't know to this day how I did it; He'd slipped to his death, at the last. But I caught it in my hand, dear, And held for his life safe and fast.

And that boy, as he hung upside down there, And groping about for his life, Calls up: "You may have my hands, dear, Let so if you'll not be my wife." Could I murder him? No, that I couldn't! I gave him my hand, my dear, I only held fast till he'd managed To catch his two hands on the wall.

I stood there all laughing and crying, And, well, you might fancy the rest. If you could, but these days are so different, And each thinks her own day the best. There'll not be another like Talbot, No matter the day of the year. And your boy's nice, quiet, well-mannered; I hope you'll be happy, my dear! —Maud Vandegrift.

A CALIFORNIA MAN SAYS IT.

That Queen Victoria's Horses Were False Tails, and He Saw 'Em.

"The most curious thing I ever saw in my travels," said S. C. Lillis, who has just returned from Europe, to a San Francisco Examiner man, "was one day in England, right over a friend and I had attended a session of Parliament. We wanted to see the stables of Queen Victoria. We had been told that there were some splendid horses there, and being interested in fine horses we thought we would take a look at them."

"So we climbed aboard a hansom and started. The cabman drove us up to a big gate, where there was a gorgeous fellow with a tall bearskin hat on. We had to give him a shilling, and we didn't go more than twelve feet before he handed us over to another fellow in need of a shilling, and so on. I think it was repeated about eight times, and I parted with eight shillings before we got to the first stable."

"There were six yellow horses in that, and six brown horses in the stable adjoining. Six of these horses make up a team for the Queen. The fellow that was showing us the horses said these were very fine indeed, and altogether just the thing for Her Majesty."

"I took a look at them and couldn't see a thing about them to recommend them. To me they looked just like so many common plugs, and about sixteen hands high, especially the brown ones, to which our particular attention was directed. I said I thought they would be gentle, and that I didn't think the Queen need be afraid of their running away."

"Suddenly they flared around, and I saw three of them were rat tails. Then I was more astonished than ever. 'What,' I said, 'the Queen satisfied to drive those onery old rat-tail horses? This beats me.'"

"Oh, we fix that all right," said the attendant, and with that he whipped down a false tail—nice, black and flowing as you please—and buckled it on. It was done so well that you wouldn't know it was a false tail. Then he brought the other tails and showed them to us. That, sir, was the strangest thing I saw in Europe, and astonished me the most. I never knew they had false tails for horses till I saw them on the rat-tail horses belonging to the Queen."

What Animals Have Done.

The protest of Balaam's ass prevented the commission of a great crime against heaven, and the eackling of geese saved Rome. When the armies of James II. and William were confronting one another the noise made by a wren picking up some crumbs from the top of a drum awoke the sleeping drummer and thus saved the army of William.

Scott tells us that the most splendid event in the history of Scotland—viz., the ascent of Bruce to the throne—was owing to a simple spider, and one of the greatest naval victories of England resulted from the crowing of a cock.

The St. Bernard dog, named Barry, during twelve years of service on the mountains, saved the lives of forty travellers. Grayfriar's Bobby lay upon the grave of his master nine years, and his unparalleled devotion has been perpetuated by a monument erected by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

A young man once rowed out into the middle of a river with a dog and then threw him overboard. The faithful animal clung to the boat, but was driven off by his cruel master, until at length, during his efforts, he lost his own balance and fell into the stream. Did the dog desert him? No; he seized him by his clothes and held him above water until succor arrived.

One of these cruel enthusiasts known as dissectors of living animals, being once in need of a subject, actually took his own dog, which had been for years in his own family, confined him to a table, and ripped him up as though it had been a senseless object. The suffering creature groaned and howled in his agony, and just before dying raised his head and licked the hand of his savage tormentor.

Another Secret Discovered.

It is reported that the butter secret has been discovered. Dr. Vaughn is the man who is credited with having found it, and it is regarded in scientific circles as perhaps the greatest of his discoveries. The thing that he is represented to have got at is the alkaloid which, being created in milk or cream by churning, produces butter. Dr. Vaughn, it seems, takes a can of fresh milk, drops in some alkaloid, and presently dips out the fully developed butter without further ado. It is not oleomargarine, or any illegitimate-labeled substitute, but real butter.—Harper's Weekly.

NEW YORK CROWDS.

They Tell of the City's Immense Size—New Yorkers Fond of Pleasure.

However you measure New York it seems a big town. Perhaps its bigness is brought home to the stranger by nothing more strongly than by its crowds. Nearly every other considerable American city has some congested business centre where crowds are continuous during business hours. Three or four other American cities have besides some fashionable parade where shoppers and idlers make up half a dozen crowded blocks. No other city on this side of the Atlantic has a dozen or more regions, each of which might be taken for the business centre of the place. Long before New York had 1,000,000 inhabitants it was a city distinguished for its crowds. With the enormous growth of the city, the crowds have become larger and the number of crowded thoroughfares has increased.

But if New York seems large when measured by its crowds of busy men and women, it seems perhaps even larger still when measured by its idlers. This is not because the unemployed classes, rich and poor, are so large in New York, though they are larger than in any other American city, but rather because of the city's ceaseless and sleepless active business life. Every day is a holiday for many thousands of New Yorkers, because many thousands work at night and take their sleep and recreation by day. Furthermore, although New York is the hardest worked of all communities, it is also the most pleasure loving of American cities. In no other city of America does the skilled man of his craft earn so much as in New York; in no other American city does the same man indulge so freely himself and his family in recreation. The two throngs work together to produce crowds at all hours of the day and night and in all parts of the city.

New York, whatever his business, is a social being. If he have a home he likes to open it to his friends. If he have no home he likes to seek amusement elsewhere, still in company with his friends. New York maintains ten times as many clubs as any other American city, because New Yorkers are more gregarious and hospitable than men in other cities. The stranger or prince, resident of Philadelphia or Baltimore or almost any other American city, on returning to any of those towns, finds men sunk in a dull routine and too busy to stop and enjoy life.

New York is the only American city where crowds throng the parks every day in the year and almost every hour in the day. Baltimore's beautiful Druid Hill Park is almost deserted at ordinary times. Even the noble Fairmount is sparsely peopled save on Sundays and other holidays. New York's activity defies even the lethargic influence of the dog days, and thousands of Southerners find the city charming at the season when the fashionable world has fled to summer resorts. Is the season when New York presents itself in the most wonderful aspect. No other American city has so many near-by resorts to be reached in a few minutes at cheap rates. No other city needs so many or could maintain half so many, there is nothing dearer to New York than a suburban summer resort; in almost any other American city such places are deserted two-thirds of the time, and never interesting with the varied human life that characterizes the New York resorts. Nothing would so convince a Philadelphian or a Baltimorean or a Chicagoan of New York's great size as to be able on any night of the week by some species of magic to look down upon all the urban and suburban pleasure resorts at once. He would see thousands upon thousands of Coney Island and other resorts that line the harbor; other thousands across the Hudson on the Jersey bluffs, still others at the upper extremity of the island; and yet others up the Sound, to say nothing of enormous numbers upon the streets, in cafes, on the roof gardens, at the theatres and in the parks and public squares—a number exceeding the population of many big cities—amusing themselves in their leisure hours.

One thing that interests rural Americans in New York is the same thing that made Walt Whitman celebrate "Manhattan" as his first love, its fluent, unnumbered crowds. Chicago has taller buildings, Philadelphia has several more charming residence streets than New York, but when a countryman wishes to see his fellow Americans in the aggregate he has to come to this city. It is the bewildering crowd that makes Coney Island a fairland to the rural visitor on a summer night. It is the varied crowds that make a thousand restaurants and two hundred and fifty club dining-rooms places of interest to the rural visitor. The clubs, by the way, tell another interesting story of New York life. Scarcely any one of them dares have its earliest breakfast hour in summer later than 7 o'clock, or in winter later than 8. The most fashionable clubs must consider the necessities of busy men. There are members who breakfast up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon; but the great mass of men who breakfast at clubs are off to business shortly after 9 o'clock. It is a big town, insatiably industrious, but fond of wholesome pleasure.—New York Sun.

The Old-Fashioned Girl.

She can peel and boil potatoes, make a salad of tomatoes, but she doesn't know a Latin noun from Greek. And so well she cooks a chicken that your appetite would quicken, but she cannot tell what's modern from antique.

She knows how to set a table and make order, but she doesn't know Euripides from Kant. Once at making pie I caught her—Jove! an expert must have taught her—but she doesn't know true eloquence from rant.

She has a firm conviction one ought only to read fiction, and she doesn't care for science, not a bit.

And the way she makes her bonnet—sure is worth a thousand sonnets, but she doesn't yearn for "culture" not a whit.

She can make her wraps and dresses till a fellow fast confesses that there's not another maiden half so sweet.

She's immersed in home completely, where she keeps all things so neatly, but from Browning not a line can repeat.

Well, in fact, she's just a woman gentle, lovable and human, and her faults are quite willing to admit.

'Twere foolish to have turned, so we went off and got married, and I tell you I am mighty glad of it.

THEY REFUSE TO MOW.

Reaper and Harvester Men Reject the Field Trial Plan.

Chicago, July 18.—There is war among the reaper and harvester exhibitors at the World's Fair, and it appears likely to result in a condition as serious as that which arose from the Caderwald piano trouble. The trouble arose over the announcement that the harvesting exhibitors must be prepared for a field trial yesterday, on the farm of M. W. Dunham, at Wayne, Ill. Only the McCormick works here gave notice of acceptance. The following companies refused to appear: Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Company, Hoesick Falls, N. Y.; Walter A. Wood Harvesting Company, St. Paul, Minn.; Massey-Harris Co., Toronto, Ont.; J. F. Skiddering & Co., Akron, O.; Johnston Harvester Company, Batavia, N. Y.; D. S. McGowan & Co., Brockport, N. Y.; D. M. Osborne & Co., Auburn, N. Y.; Minneapolis Eastern Harvester Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Sandwich Manufacturing Company, Sandwich, Ill.; Advance Platt & Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Aultman, Miller & Co., Akron, O.; Milwaukee Harvester Works, Milwaukee, Wis.; Warder Bushnell & Glessner Co., Springfield, O.; Plano Manufacturing Company, Chicago; William Deering & Co., Chicago; Emerson, Talcott & Co., Rockford, Ill. It is the old story of business jealousy and a belief among exhibitors that the McCormick works would have an advantage owing to their manufactory being located here, where they have every convenience, while the other companies had not contemplated a field trial. The notices for the trial were sent out until July 8.

THE FAIR PAYING ITS DEBTS.

Exposition Finances in a Much Improved Condition.

Chicago, July 17.—The oppressively warm weather is beginning to tell on the attendance at the World's Fair. Walking is practically impossible in the intense heat, and the sodan and wheel chairs are being used beyond the reach of the multitude. It is believed by the Fair authorities that the determination to close the gates on Sunday a future will have the effect of increasing the average daily attendance during the week. Some are sanguine enough to hope that Sunday closing will actually increase the aggregate weekly attendance. The gate and their receipts yesterday for the benefit of the families of the firemen who perished in the recent fire were about \$30,000, and in all \$100,000 has been realized for the purpose. Auditor Ackerman has presented the financial statement of the Exposition to the Board of Directors. According to the statement the total gate receipts up to June 30 were \$2,121,000.70, including \$284,449.51 expended prior to May 1. The total expenditures to June 30 were \$20,610,104.40. Of this amount \$10,456,662.93 is charged to construction. His estimates, however, place the operating expenses for May at \$900,883.87 and receipts at \$719,402.71. During June the estimated receipts were \$1,000,820.21 and expenses \$642,921.27. The net gain for the month was \$357,898.94. The receipts since July 1 have been over \$1,000,000.

ADVOCATING REBELLION.

Gen. Hamley Thinks Ulster Men Entitled to Resist Home Rule.

London, July 18.—Great interest exists here in the political situation. The Ulster men are talking of bloodshed. Gen. Hamley, an officer high in the army, in a published letter, says that British soldiers would be justified in refusing to put down rebellion in Ulster. Hamley puts the case in forcible and unmistakable words.

"British troops would be justified morally and legally in refusing to suppress a revolt in Ulster if the insurgents should be fighting that they might remain citizens of the United Kingdom."

No act of Parliament, he declares, can force people of the United Kingdom to transfer their allegiance. People would cry for vengeance the moment they should see loyal Ulstermen shot down by troops.—Hamley is an intimate friend of Gen. Lord Wolseley, who has heretofore expressed much the same opinion.

Printer and Gateman.

New York, July 17.—There is no little feeling in this city on account of the ruffianism of elevated railroad gatekeepers. On Saturday George B. Childs, who claims to be a nephew of George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, was savagely assaulted by a guard whom he attempted to pass at the wrong exit, being knocked down and kicked in the face. The same night William McManus, a young printer, was assaulted by Thomas Muligan, a 200-pound guard at the City Hall station, because he pulled open a gate when the guard was negligent. McManus, who is a little fellow, gave the guard a knock out and was arrested for it, but will probably get free.

Slave Traders Defeated.

London, July 11.—A Brussels correspondent says the latest advice from the Congo Free State give an account of another victory over slave traders. After the battle of Stanley Falls, in which the state troops won a decisive victory, the slave traders forces fled to Isanghi, an Arab fortress, at the mouth of the Lomami River. Tippoo Tib's son, Sefu, and his nephew, Rachid, were in command when the attack on the fortress was made by Commander Chaplin and Capt. Forbeck. The Arabs fled and the state troops took possession of the fortress.

The Sioux Chief Dead.

Omaha, July 17.—Information from Pine Ridge Agency says that Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horse, the head chief of the Sioux Nation, dropped dead at Newcastle, Wyo., yesterday. By his death the chieftainship falls to Little Wound. Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horse was a friend of the Government, as was proven by his actions in the outbreak at this agency in 1890-91.

Another Big Cruiser.

Philadelphia, July 18.—The protected cruiser Minneapolis, a sister ship of the Columbia, will be launched on August 12 next and the event will again make Cramp's shipyard on the Delaware a point of attraction for many visitors of national distinction. The contract speed of the new cruiser is to be 21 knots an hour, but her builders expect to make 22 or 23 knots.

WORLD'S FAIR IN PERIL.

A DISASTROUS FIRE AT THE WHITE CITY.

An Awful Death Trap—Forty Firemen Lose Their Lives—The Great White City Threatened With Destruction—A Dozen Buildings on Fire.

Chicago, July 11.—For a brief half hour yesterday afternoon the great World's Fair was threatened with destruction by fire. The fire started in the cold storage warehouse on the Fair grounds, and before it ceased burning forty firemen had lost their lives and a dozen buildings had been ignited. The cold storage warehouse was a structure 250 feet long by 150 feet wide, and was constructed entirely of wood covered over with staff, like all the Fair buildings. The main body of the building was five stories high. In the center of this rose the smokestack in the shape of a cupola to the top of which was almost 200 feet. The base of this cupola there was a balcony, from which another square tower rose, culminating in the mouth of the smokestack, where the fire was discovered. The interior of this tower and around the smokestack were wooden beams and frame work on which the staff covering was laid. It is supposed that the frame work around the mouth of the smokestack caught from a defect in the flue. At first it appeared to be an insignificant affair. But knowing the inflammable nature of the structure, Fire Marshal Murphy, who had charge of the fire department on the grounds, sent a call for all the companies to turn out.

With about forty of his men, Capt. Fitzpatrick climbed the stationary ladders inside the tower to the balcony, and from there ropes were lowered to haul up the hose. Only one hose, that of a chemical engine, had been hauled up when a gust of wind caused the flames to break out in an alarming manner about ten feet from the top of the cupola. Momentarily the fire had eaten its way down through the network of timbers inside the structure, and, unconscious of their danger, the firemen were standing, as it were, on the shell of a burning volcano. No one of the tens of thousands of interested spectators who had gathered from all parts of the grounds had any intimation of the perilous position in which the firemen were then standing.

The fire had been burning scarcely twenty minutes, and the firemen were pulling and hauling at the ropes, when suddenly the flames burst out around the base of the cupola in a perfect ball, imprisoning the firemen in the balcony in what proved to be an awful death trap. A large crowd of men gathered, and for a few awful moments watched the efforts of the doomed firemen to save themselves. Several tried to save themselves by sliding down ropes, but they were engulfed in the raging flames. John Davis escaped, heavily burned, by sliding down the chemical hose line. Several men jumped from the balcony to the roof, but were killed by the fall. Capt. Fitzpatrick slid down a rope and reached a ladder, whence he was rescued by Marshal Murphy, but both were severely burned, and Capt. Fitzpatrick died in the hospital.

A large quantity of flammable oil was stored in the building, and when it became ignited made so fierce a flame that the bodies of most of the devoted firemen were utterly consumed.

A number of visitors who were in the building when the fire broke out were injured in the rush made to escape.

The building was situated west of the Administration Building and south of the Annex to the Transportation Building. Had the wind been blowing strongly from the south the main buildings, which were all grouped near at hand, would have ignited and nothing could have saved the great World's Fair. The fire has made a great sensation, and extreme measures will be taken to guard against further peril of the kind.

Chicago, July 13.—The list of victims of the World's Fair fire so far shows a death total of fifteen. A number of bodies are yet known to be in the ruins. Up to date over \$13,000 has been subscribed to the relief fund. The United States Cold Storage Company, which owned the burned building, has made an assignment. It is probable the Grand Jury will hold the company responsible for the disaster.

THE FIRST GUNS FIRED.

The French Warships Exchange Shots with the Siamese Fleet.

London, July 16.—News has been received here from Bangkok that the French gunboats Comete and Inconstante slipped across the bar of the river below Bangkok on the evening of July 14 and exchanged shots with the Siamese fleet. The French gunboats then proceeded to Bangkok and now are anchored with the gunboat Lutin opposite the British Legation. One sailor was killed and two were wounded in the exchange of shots at Paknam. The Siamese Government refused permission to permit the French gunboats to proceed up the river, twenty miles from the mouth of which Bangkok is situated. The French commander, it is stated, held this to be a declaration of war, and proceeded to force a passage, as above stated.

The French Minister at Bangkok, after learning the facts, disavowed the action of the French naval commanders and concluded an armistice with the Siamese Government.

The situation is very strained. The Siamese warships are ready for action and Bangkok is filled with troops. The British fleet is prepared to take action to protect British residents in case of the bombardment of Bangkok. There is no American war vessel in Asiatic waters capable of ascending the river to Bangkok. The Concord is now on her way to China.

Paris, July 17.—A report from Rear-Admiral Hamann, who was in command of the French fleet in Siamese waters, reports that the forts first fired on the gunboats. He also says that no attack is contemplated on Bangkok, as the Siamese Government has agreed to make no further discrimination against the French gunboats.

Ocala, Fla., July 13.—Robert Larkin, a negro, was lynched last evening by the citizens of Ocala and vicinity for assaulting Miss Fannie Alexander, aged 18, last Monday. Many colored men took part in the lynching.

Thos. H. Clarke.

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